NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, JANUARY IL.

## WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Immense Mass of Information Furnished by the President.

The Cases of Jeff. Davis and Other Imprisoned Rebels.

Why Jeff. is Not Brought to Trial for Treason.

Thief Justice Chase Declines to Hold Court for the Purpose in Virginia.

Argument of the Attorney General in Support of This Course.

Rebel Emigration to Mexico and the Gwin-Maury Scheme.

Maury Wants Ben. Wood to Send Him Some Money.

THE KIDNAPPING OF THE ITURBIDE CHILD.

Restoration of Mexico to a Free Choice of Government Advocated.

The Military Peace Establishment of the Nation.

Introduction of a Bill in the Senate for Its Regulation.

The Entire Army to Consist of Seventy-seven Regiments.

## **COLORED TROOPS TO BE RETAINED**

Dehate on the Question of Negro Suffrage in Both Houses.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1866.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a mes age in reply to a resolution cailing upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined, and why he is not brought to trial. The President-oncloses reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual Message which ing of Circuit Courts of the United States within the or ricts where their authority has been interrupted.

RECORT OF SECRETARY STANTON ON THE SUBJECT.

WAS DEFAUTINENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

LI the annexed State resolution, passed December 1, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have honor to state, first, that Jefferson Davis was caped by United States troops in the State of Georgia on bout the 10th day of May, 1865, and by order of thirdment has been and now is confined in Fortree roe, to abide such action as may be taken by the second. That he has not been arraigned upon any insecond. That he has not been arraigned upon any institutes of the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury
of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now
pending in the Supreme Court of said District. He so
also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination
of Abraham Liscooln, and with the murder of Ugino
prisoners of war by starvation and other barbarous and
creal treatment towards them.

or Arranam Lacoun, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation and other barharous and cruel treatment towards them.

Third—The President, decening it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Bavis, and who declines for an indefinite period to held any court there.

has held no court there since the apprehension of Bavia, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement and why he has not been brought to trial.

Fourth—Bestider Jefferson Davis in confinement, are any to the property of the rebel government, are imprisoned, to wit:—Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monsoo, charged, among other things, with treason, with complinity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of pirates, robbers and murderers in Canada to burn the cities and ravage the commerce and caute of the loyal States on the British frontier; D. L. Tukee, at Fort Polanki, charged with treason while holding a seat in the States of the United States, and with reason while plotting to capture the forts and arisenals of the United States, and with reciting war negative the government; S. R. Mallory, at Fort Lafay, etc., charged with treason and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and martue on the high seas. Other officers of the so-added Cantederate government, creased and amprisoned, have been released on parole, to abide the action of the government in reference to their processation and trial for alleged offences on their applications for amnesty and period. Among these are G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Pushmanter General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stepiens, Voe President, and sundry other persons-of lees note.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Alternaty General, S. Opere, Jan. 4, 1866.

Sin.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of theory-solution of the Senate of the Inited States, of date the 21st of December, 1865, it that resolution the senate respectfully requests to be incomed apon what charges and for what reasons defired Davis is still had in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military forces of the third States. It was the duty of the military forces of the third States. It was the duty of the military forces of the chief States. It was the duty of the military forces of war, the day present a state of war still exists over the triviery in rebellion, that peace shall some in fact and in less they can right-fight be head as prisoners of war. I have ever thoughtest traits for high treasen cannot be had before a unitary tribunal. The civil exists have there and where must the take they can be had before a military tribunal. The civil exists have the unitary tribunal. The civil exists have the unitary tribunal. The civil exists have the unitary tribunal. The civil exists have also the third that there of the Sen.

hate of district there is the cities of later of the country parties of learning and abouty entertain the equation that the communication Chief of the solid armine about be equated as constructionally present with all the incurrent who prosecuted industrict and made rates upon the Northern tendence of the leyal States. This solitine of constructive presence, carried out to its legical consequences, would make all who had been consecuted with the releast armies liable to trial is any State and destret limb which any portion of those armies had made the slightness measured. Not being persuaded of the correctness of their opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtunt constantionality. I have shought it not proper to advancy you cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against leftered limbs or any other managent in States or districts in which they were not actually present during the presentally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all, or nearly all of them, received military paties upon the surrender of the robel armies. While

authorities of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdementors as may be alleged against them. I think that it is the plain duty of the Prosident to cause criminal prosecutions to be instanted before the proper trients, and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in confacting the late hostilities. I chould regard it as a direful calamity if many whom the sword has sparred the law should spare also; but I would steem it a roore direful calamity still if the Executive, is performing this constitutional duty of bringing those persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

THE REERL EMIGRATION TO METICO-THE GWO

Voluminous papers relative to the rebel emigration to Mexico and the scheme of Gwin and Maury were pre-

Governor Vidauri's reply, showing perfect understanding between the traitors in Mexico and the insurgents in the United States. He intimater that the French Minister notifies the Secretary of his understanding that a settlement has been proposed by Napoleon, by virtue of which the Mexican States of Tamanlipas, New Leon and Coahulla, with parts of San Luis Potosi, Zacateeus, to France, and that to make so considerable a cession of there a military colony, which would shelter the remainder of the country from fillbustering attacks from the United States. This arrangement, of which he cites evidence from Mexico, California and Paris, he protests against, reminding the Secretary of a fact slightly re-sembling the present, when the representatives of the French government in Mexico protested against a treaty concluded between Mexico and the United States of much less importance than the present, only because of the vague rumor, more or dess founded, that it had been concluded and before they had official notice of its exe-

Mr. Seward replies, under date of February 25, 1865. that the protest has been placed on flic as a testimony to the course of Mr. Romero, additional evidence of the zealous and patriotic discharge of his functions, and for such other purposes and uses as future events may ren-

der it necessery to apply it.
On the 20th of April Mr. Romero communicated to Mr. Seward correspondence between the rebel General Slaughter and the Mexican General Mejia relative to the rebels under the plea that she was manned by citizens

consent of the French agents in Mexico. To all these tatements Mr. Seward promi-

France, and showing that General Bazaine, in command of the French forces, had authority to lend him all needed assistance. Gwin writes after the surrender of made the blood of every Southern man and sympathizes run cold with horror. No one will be safe in our native country. I thank Previdence that my lot has been east my wife and children where they will be safe from op-

Scule is in the Gwin enterprise, and that the French. Emperor will give him all the aid he desires, and that he will go out as Director General in charge of a very pe suitor kind of colonization. He says, further: "Yes, ought to have sent me some money. It is hard to financier on nothing indefinitely, and I have concen-

tested my whole strength on our scheme."

Mr. Seward writes to minister Bigelow, July 13, enclosing these intercepted letters relative to Mexican colonization, and requests him to present them to Droyn-te Lhuye, and frankly inform him that the sympathies of the American people are already considerably excited in favor of the republic of Mexico, and that they tervention of France in the country. That any favor Emperor of Mexico, or by the imperial government of France with reference to those agents, will tend greatly to increase the popular impatience, because it will be regarded, perhaps justly, as imparileg dangers to, or at least as a menace against, the United States. If these the sanction of the President, that the Emperor of France has deserted his position of neutrality.

THE PRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO. in compliance with a resolution respecting the occupancy by the French troops of the republic of Mexico and the re-establishment of a monarchy there, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State and the documents by which it was accompanied. The documents are very volumi-nous, commencing as far tack as March 25, 1864, and

ending with December 4, 1865. municating the fact that the negotiation for a loan in be-half of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico had been completed on favorable terms, and that he would soon sail

Mr. Seward, under date of April 7, 1864, informs Mr. Dayton of the condition of affairs in Mexico, as faily as it was understood in Washington, by enclosing him the copy of a communication from our Consul at Matamoros. Mr. doward, in a letter to Mr. Higelow, September 6, 1965, in septy to a letter from the latter discussing at large the present aspect of the relations between the United Stotes and France sethey are affected by the sit-

United States and France as they are affected by the situation to Mexico, says:—

The intense popular interest which was awakened by the prevalence of a civil war of vast proportion during a few years past has tended in some degree to moderate the soliciteds which the situation of foreign affairs was calculated to create. But that interest is now rapidly submitting, and it may be reasonably anticipated that hence orth the Congress of the Emitted States, and the people in their primary assemblies; will give a very large that of a denicon to questions of an extranoma character, and chief among these is thinly so be that of our relations towards France with regarded Mexico, nor does it seem movine to take into consideration he fact that the presence of the military forces of the two netions semantimes confronting each other across the border has a tendency, which both of them may well regret, to produce irritation and analogousce. The French government has not shown their lasticality to him processors has

tion with reference to Mexican refugees in New York rez, the first one as far back as July, 4865.

The Acting Secretary of State, W. Hunter, in a comat this department in regard to the kidnapping referred is deemed advisable to make public at this time.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO CONGRESS RELATIVE TO TRIALS IN THE SOUTH BY MILITARY COMMIS

less people, which the overthrow of a treasonable was

Georgia, imprisoned for the murder of a freed woman, the Judge Advocate General opposes a similar appeal for

of J. I. McMutten and Neil McGill, tried before a military commission at Wilmington on the charge of murder, violation, of the laws of war, &c., &c., and sentenced to be hauged. The memnited in recommending them to elemency, which paper tary department of North Carolina, whose approval ac-companied the document. The members of the Senate influential citizens, petition for Executive elemency in their behalf, many of the politioners being ladies. The Judge Advocate General, after careful study of the reand does not advise Executive elemency in the premises,

delegation from the Shoe Black brigade, accountered as their profession directs, excited considerable discussion upon the propriety of increasing the privileges of the colored race. By their persistent efforts to enter the gallery set apart for the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Boyer, democrat, protested against saidling upon the people of this Dutriet a measure which is repudiated by a majority of the Northern constituencies as a disgrace of the elective franchiss. Mr. Ecoheld bid a sort of definite to the President. He did not fear Mr. Johnson would follow the terrible example of Tyler and Filimore. If he did he was the only man who would be hart by it. He would pass into oblivion as dark as that which covers the above named unfor-tunates, while the rank and file of "the" great party would stand as before like a rock between the oppressed and the oppressor. The people of this District do not an-ticipate this bill will pass. If it does many of the more peaceably disposed will emigrate, knowing, as they do the extreme facility with which election rows are gotter

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON THE SUBJECT.

That. Stevens has finally come to grief. The republican members of the House held a caucus this evening on the bill now pending before Congress conferr the privilege of the elective franchise upon t population in the District of Columbia. cancus was a protracted one, lasting until midnight. The debate was spirited and spicy. The proposition of universal suffrage was voted down, and it was decided that the bill should be amended so as to confer the privilege of voting to only that portion of the negroes property. Sievens is represented as boiling over with intion at this result, and flerce in his denunciations

ENDORSING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Mr. Davis, republican, of New York, is entitled to the credit of being the first to get up a resolution en-dorsing the Fresident's policy which cannot be pushed into the sinkhole committee. He presented it to day, but a few Marphots like Washburne began to debate it, and it went over under the rules.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN

The principal event in the Senate to day, is point of time occupied in its transpiration, was the set speech of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, in support of a resolution introduced by him providing for the establishment of provisional governments over all Southern States. The honorable gentleman spoke about two hours in a character istic manner, which by no means implies that the effort was either logically strong or altractively radical. The devoted to the novel assumption that St. Paul the Aponle was an acunt courrier in the great republican reform, and he feelingly sought to know of the President of the Senate whether, in his opinion, the evangel-it was a dema-gogue or candidly a radical of the early political school when he proclaimed to the Athenians in the midst of Mars' bill that all men were created equal and fived under the providence of one God. St. Paul was also made to do much good service in fathering the peculiar made to do much good service in fathering the peculiar dogman of the dominant party, and was coplously, if not conclusively proved a latter day reconstructionist of the most uncompromising stamp. The style of the speaker's declamation is quite unimpassioned, and was never more deliberately cool than in this afternoon's discourse touching the alleged demise of the Southern States. It was counted by the bonourable gentleman a "postical license, rather than political science, to prate of the immortality of the States." He gives us the assurance, but the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of the Treasury to apparent the first provided the floor of th

ing the late States in rebellion the privilege of repre sentation in Congress by delegates, nor is he desirous for retribution upon the scaffold, but will complacently per-mit parding to be flung at the malefactors by the whole

radical majority have permitted them to use it as a plete gag upon opposition members. Quite a number

Dr. Bacon, on behalf of the Faculty of Yale College, is reported to have sent a communication to Speaker Col fux requesting the House not to array itself against the reconstruction policy of the President.

keep their courage up, and are driven to all manner was to circulate the story that General Grant had already

PROPOSITION TO PAY LOVAL PRESONS IN THE SOUTH FOR STORES SEIZED BY OUR ARMIES. An attempt was made in the House to-day to provide

quartermasters' or commissaries' receipts for stores seized for the use of our armies. The objection was partment, the greater proportion having been presented by persons not in hostility to the government at the time their property was taken. They were unfortunate in living among rebels subsequently, however, so they cannot get their money till the reconstruction question

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

which have pervaded well informed circles for a week soally attaches to such reports. The President is known whether Mr. Adams proposes an immediate return from straws, is believed to indicate the course of the commis

The following were the gross expenditures for the quarter ending December 30, 1865:-

The amounts repaid during the same time will very naterially lessen the above—the War, Navy and Interior mounting to \$20,292,872

THE MEXICAN MINISTER IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Noah Smith, of Maine, for the last four years a lork in the office of the United States Senate, was today promoted to the position of principal legislative yesterday received the merited promotion, by resolution

ther and sester. Mrs. and Miss Matthews, for ladies and

is for the purchase of oakum and E'dridge's wharf; for the New York Navy Yard \$1,489,596, of which \$100,000

\$100,000 is for the purchase of George's Island, provided a clear title can be obtained. IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS. A resolution passed the House to-day, submitted by ir. Winfield, or New York, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of les-sening the import duties on outton (abrics, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate to day confirmed the following appointments:—Solomon L. Spink, to be Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, vice John Hutchinson, resigned. Henry Hammond, of West Killingby, Conn., to be Collector of the Third district of Connecticut.

MR. BANGROFF TO DELIVER THE ECLOGY ON PER-

croft signifying his acceptance of the invitation of the joint committee to deliver the address upon the life and character of President Lincoln before the two houses of Congress in the National Hall of Representatives on Mon-day, the 12th day of February proxime. That time was appropriately selected for these ceremonies, it being Mr.

EULOGY UPON HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Senator from Maryland, has been selected by the committee to deliver the eulogy upon the late Hom. Henry Winter Davis, before the members of the Home of Representatives.

THE PASSFORT STREET ABANDONED BY AUSTRIA. Official information has been received at the Depart-ment of State that the examination of passports on the and that travellers on now enter, leave and move about in the Austrian dominions without being called upon for their passports.
TREASURY AMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has reached Charleston, & C., for the purpose of examining the transactions of the Treasury agents

## THIRTY-BINTH CONGRESS.

BENATE.

ONO SUPPRACE. colored citizens of avanuab, asking for the right of coffrage. It was reflexed to the special Committee or Re-onstruction.

OSSERA CREAT'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep. ref. R. I., from the Printing Committee, reported back the resolution for the printing of ten thousand copies of General Grant's report, smended so as to read six thousand instead of ten thousand.

Mr. SCREER, (rep.) of Mass., inquired what report that

Mr. Anymony said it was the military report introduced

Mr. Astrony said I was the military report introduced early in the seconds.

The recolution, as amended, was passed.

PETRON FOR THE RECOVAL OF THE PROTECTIVE TABLEY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced the memorial of the American Free Trade Lengue, praying for the removal of the protective tariff. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Penezone, (rep.) of Ma., from the Finance Committee, reported the Reuse bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal

or colourels of cavairy; eight deputy quartermester generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of instemant colourels of cavairy; sixteen quartermesters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavairy; and forty eight assistant quartermesters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of capatins of cavairy; and the vacancies hereby created shall be filled by selection from among the assistant quartermesters of volunteers who have rendered meritorious excise hereby created shall be filled by selection from among the assistant quartermesters of volunteers who have rendered meritorious excise during two years of the war.

Section twelve provides that the number of military storekeepers shall nerestier be sixteen, with the same compensation as in now provided by law.

Section thirteen provides that the Subsistence Department shall hereafter consist of one commissary generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an of colouries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of provides of cavairy; two deputy commissary generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of flavorent colouries of cavairy; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavairy and emoluments of majors of cavairy and emoluments of ranger of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an obstance of a brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colour of a brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colour of cavairy; sirry five engreens, with rank, pay and emoluments of a colour of cavairy; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of surgeon, with the rank, pay and emoluments of cavairy sirry five engreens, with rank, pay and emoluments of cavairy; sirry five engreens, with rank, pay and emoluments of cavairy in the surgeon of vacancies thereby created in the grade of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the staff and regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons of valentee

service, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of cartain.

See, fifteen provides that the pay department of the army shall becenfer consist of one paymaster general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; two assistant paymaster generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of colonels of cavalry, two depoty paymaster generals with the rank, pay, &c., of majors of cavalry, and the vacancies and colonels of cavalry, and fifty paymasters with the rank, pay, &c., of majors of cavalry, and the vacancies bereby created in the said of unique shall be filled by nelection from the additional paymasters.

Section access provides that the coups of engineers shall consist of one chief engineer with the rank tay and emoluments of a brigadier general, four colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty majors, therety capanar of worthy one first leedenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the engineer corps.

and emoluments now provided by law for others of the engineer corps.

Section seventeen provides that there shall be appointed in the corps of engineers by election from among its present officers four inspectors of fortifications and other engineer operations, who shall have then and other engineer operations, who shall have then authors of others of said corps as heretofore established by two start not be increased thereby.

Section rights—provides that the five companies of engineer actions and quarter matrices heretofore power-lied by law shall constitute a matrices of engineers to be affected by dividence and quarter matrices heretofore power-lied by law shall constitute a feature of engineers to be officered by officers of engineers of the officers of the officers

pay and ethodoguests of ofpulants and quasivers of cardies. Section ninetees, provides that in the organization of each of the companies there shall be made a reduction of twenty entired men, to be appeared equity shoring the two classes of privates, but in tens of sar the President two classes of privates, that is tens of sar the President may at his discretion reasons the present organization of these companies.

Section twenty provides that we then twive of the act approved March 3, 1853, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Ordanare Department and for other purposes," be, and the came is hereby repealed.

Section twenty-size provides that the Ordanace Department of the army shall consist of the same number of officers and ealited men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.—One brigadier general, three colonels, five licentemant colonels, eight majors, tw nry captains, fifteen first licutemants, nine second legitomach and thirteen mitiary storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as are now provided by law.

Bection twenty-two provides that the Signal corps of the army shall hereafter consists of one colonest, one lice

work for his own re-election, to said to the vote of the Electional College more than one-third of its present member. The responsibility devotes upon Congress to say whether the functions of the Southern States should be restored, and for one be (Mr. Howe) would my no. Congress had been asked to restore these functions. The election of members of Congress was taking it for granted that these functions had never been suspended, and not asking for their restoration. Mr. Howe stated his reasons for immediate restoration. Mr. Howe stated his reasons for immediate restoration. Mr. Howe stated his reasons for immediate restoration. The people of the South were unwilling to do justice to the freedinen. They were not loyal, and they would not abide by the result of the war. He would say to the President that he mid those with whom he acted would stand by him if he would said by the United States. In conclusion, he advocated the appointment of provisional governors and judges for the laiely rebellions flates, giving to Congress a veto upon all acts calculated to oppress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress any class to upon all acts calculated to oppose any class the provided to the time of the Southern States.

Mr. Hows neved to refer his repolution to the fipsical Contamities on Reconstruction.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1966. QUALIFICATION OF MR. JUTIES Mr. Morgan Jones, representative from the Fourth Con gressional district of New York, appeared and qualified,

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sravans, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Ap propriations, reported a bill making appropriations the support of the many for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and onlered to be printed NATIONAL AUROCLATION OF TOLARDO DEALERS.

On motion of Mr. Tavion, (dem.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the record of the proceedings of the National Americation of Tobacon Imaters, held at the Cooper Institute, in November, 1865, he referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a request to inquire into the expostency of cubmitting, at an early day, an amendment the Internal Revenue act, so as to conform to the

a bill to offert the desired capost.

Mr. Hara, (rep. of N. V., othered a resolution declaring that the previous question was designed as a measure of a resolution. Jetists, and not for the entire appreciation preprint and a document of the entire appreciation previous air documents and the rights of the sometray require that no law investing questions of the property of the prop

question.

Mr. Westengens, rangled firmenes. You ensures call on
the previous question. (Langhter.)

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the
Rules.

Raise.

On motion of Mr. Honer, (64m.) of Mn., stwar resolved that the Commissee of Ways and Meson be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income tates, and if desirable to depende with the system; if not, that they provide the exx of incomes shall be for amounts over twelve hundred deliars, and to reduce the present percentage on all incomes.

Attacks present percentage on all incomes.

Attacks presents present a product of the present percentage on all incomes.

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